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Terms	Documents
L11 and ((705/\$).ccls.)	1

Database:

US Patents Full-Text Database
US Pre-Grant Publication Full-Text Database
JPO Abstracts Database
EPO Abstracts Database
Derwent World Patents Index
IBM Technical Disclosure Bulletins

Search:

L12

[Refine Search](#)[Recall Text](#)[Clear](#)**Search History****DATE:** **Saturday, September 28, 2002** [Printable Copy](#) [Create Case](#)

Set Name Query

side by side

DB=USPT; PLUR=YES; OP=ADJ

L12 L11 and ((705/\$).ccls.)

L11 L10 and (transform\$3 or chang\$3)

L10 L9 and plurality same rule

L9 l6 and extern\$6

L8 l6 and (extern\$6 or output\$4) same bod\$3 same injur\$3 same
damag\$3

L7 L6 and (process\$3 or assess\$3) same (insurance or assurance) same
claim\$3

L6 l4 and (database or network\$3) same stor\$3 or enclos\$3 same rul\$3
same (data or info)

L5 L4 and rul\$3

L4 L1 and (process\$3 or assess\$3) same (insurance or assurance) same
claim

L3 l1 and rul\$3 same engine same assess\$3 same (value or amount)

L2 L1 and rul\$3 same engine same assess\$3 same (value or amount) same
insurance

L1 (5504674 or 5523942 or 5950169).pn.

Hit Count Set Name

result set

1	<u>L12</u>	
35	<u>L11</u>	considered all
36	<u>L10</u>	
71	<u>L9</u>	considered all
0	<u>L8</u>	
3	<u>L7</u>	
120	<u>L6</u>	
0	<u>L5</u>	
2	<u>L4</u>	
0	<u>L3</u>	
0	<u>L2</u>	
3	<u>L1</u>	

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

WEST

Generate Collection

Print

Best art

L7: Entry 1 of 3

File: USPT

Aug 7, 2001

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6272482 B1

TITLE: Managing business rules using jurisdictions

Brief Summary Text (5):

Businesses use a wide variety of computer hardware and software products, for many different purposes. The hardware of a typical business information system includes a multitude of interconnected computers, printers, scanners, communications equipment, and other peripheral devices, allowing the business to automate much of the processing of its business information. The computers may be of different types, such as mainframes, minicomputers, or network servers supporting client workstations (personal computers, or PCs), or some combination of the foregoing. Business software includes (without limitation) accounting, word processing, database management, communications, publishing, and multimedia presentation software, as well as payroll, financial planning, project management, decision and support, personnel records, and office management software and further including specific business applications such as insurance claims and losses, credit approval, order entry and inventory, etc. All of these programs can run on a variety of platforms, including different operating systems. Businesses often have an Information Services or Information Technology (IT) department which is responsible for the overall management, support and planning of the company's information system needs.

Detailed Description Text (13):

With further reference to FIG. 4, a data processing system 20 is shown in which the present invention can be practiced. The data processing system 20 includes processor 22, keyboard 82, and display 96. Keyboard 82 is coupled to processor 22 by a cable 28. Display 96 includes display screen 30, which may be implemented using a cathode ray tube (CRT), a liquid crystal display (LCD), an electrode luminescent panel or the like. The data processing system 20 also includes pointing device 84, which may be implemented using a track ball, a joy stick, touch sensitive tablet or screen, track path, or as illustrated a mouse. The pointing device 84 may be used to move a pointer or cursor on display screen 30. Display screen 30 may depict a graphical user interface (GUI) which allows the user to manage business rules using system 1. Processor 22 may also be coupled to one or more peripheral devices such as a modem 92, CD-ROM 78, network adapter 90, and floppy disk drive 40, each of which may be internal or external to the enclosure or processor 22. An output device such as a printer 100 may also be coupled with processor 22.

Best art "5,652,842" (Analysis and reporting of performance of service providers)

WEST[Generate Collection](#)[Print](#)**Search Results - Record(s) 1 through 3 of 3 returned.**☒ 1. Document ID: US 6272482 B1

L7: Entry 1 of 3

File: USPT

Aug 7, 2001

US-PAT-NO: 6272482

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6272482 B1

TITLE: Managing business rules using jurisdictions

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Sequences	Attachments	Claims	R/MC	Draw Desc	Image
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☒ 2. Document ID: US 5950169 A

L7: Entry 2 of 3

File: USPT

Sep 7, 1999

US-PAT-NO: 5950169

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5950169 A

TITLE: System and method for managing insurance claim processing

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Sequences	Attachments	Claims	R/MC	Draw Desc	Image
------	-------	----------	-------	--------	----------------	------	-----------	-----------	-------------	--------	------	-----------	-------

☒ 3. Document ID: US 5504674 A

L7: Entry 3 of 3

File: USPT

Apr 2, 1996

US-PAT-NO: 5504674

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5504674 A

TITLE: Insurance claims estimate, text, and graphics network and method

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Sequences	Attachments	R/MC	Draw Desc	Image
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[Generate Collection](#)[Print](#)

Terms	Documents
L6 and (process\$3 or assess\$3) same (insurance or assurance) same claim\$3	3

Display Format:

TI

[Change Format](#)[Previous Page](#)[Next Page](#)

WEST☐ **Generate Collection** **Print**

L11: Entry 1 of 35

File: USPT

Aug 7, 2001

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6272482 B1

TITLE: Managing business rules using jurisdictions

Abstract Text (1):

A method of managing a set of rules used by a computer program, by defining jurisdictions adapted to exert authority over a decision to be made by the program, creating at least one control point for the decision, and mapping rules from the jurisdictions to the control point. Multiple control points may be created for a given decision, with different sets of rules being mapped to the respective control points. The business management system of the present invention preferably allows jurisdictions to assert exclusivity over decisions, and assigns different priority values to each jurisdiction for a given control point. Management of the rules is simplified by allowing quick identification of a subset of rules from the jurisdictions that apply to a given control point, and by further allowing identification of one or more rules in the subset of the rules that are affected by a change pertaining to the control point.

Brief Summary Text (3):

The present invention generally relates to expert computer systems, and more particularly to an improved method of managing an expert business system that relies on a large number of business rules, which method facilitates an understanding of the interactions of the business rules, and simplifies revision of the rules as required by changes in business procedures and policies.

Brief Summary Text (6):

Many businesses have found that as they undergo changes, their IT departments have been unable to keep up with the needed support of their business applications. The changes may be a result of market forces, governmental regulation, or policy switches within the company. This problem is further exacerbated by the swift pace of innovation in the computer industry. Some businesses and their IT departments are addressing this problem by gradually re-working their applications to externalize the variability in these systems into "business rules." The idea is to have business rules automatically implement the established procedures of a company. Business rules might be used to assist in various business decisions, such as whether to increase (or decrease) staffing, how many resources to allocate to a particular project, or when to introduce a new product to the market. The ultimate goal of these systems is to allow business domain experts, not programmers, to change the way the system works, as the needs of a business change. One approach to doing this is to utilize object-oriented expert systems.

Brief Summary Text (8):

Many older business applications contain rudimentary business rules inherent in the program control logic. However, since these applications cannot adjust to the dynamically changing business conditions, the flexibility of such business rules is severely limited. More recently, an alternative approach has been formulated, which allows developers to create modular business rules, and allows business experts to specify rule parameters using a high-level business rules language. Another approach is to use object-oriented systems to encapsulate the "rules" using a strategy pattern (or method template) from a pattern book. This approach is not dynamic and requires code changes to implement.

Brief Summary Text (9):

Whichever approach is taken, as more applications are converted into rules-driven systems, the number of business rules known to the system rapidly expands, and can become incredibly complicated. The number of the rules can become so large, and their nature so intertwined, that the business domain expert who is responsible for administering the rules becomes unable to accurately reason about how the rules come

into play and interact with one another, and unable to predict the complete outcomes and/or side effects of a rule change, particularly if competing rules might mandate different outcomes based on a single set of facts.

Brief Summary Text (10):

In light of the foregoing, it would be desirable to devise a method and system which provides an increased understanding of which business rules apply to various control parameters, and how these identified rules interact to produce a desired result. It would be further advantageous if the method were to allow the business domain expert seeking to make a change to the system, to reduce the effective size of the rule space for a given context.

Brief Summary Text (14):

It is yet another object of the present invention to provide a method and system for managing business rules, which facilitates an understanding of the interactions of business rules, and simplifies revision of the rules as required by changes in business procedures and policies.

Brief Summary Text (15):

The foregoing objects are achieved in a method of managing a set of rules used by an application program running on a data processing system, generally comprising the steps of defining a plurality of jurisdictions adapted to exert authority over a decision of the application program, creating at least one control point for the decision, and mapping rules from the jurisdictions to the control point. Multiple control points may be created for a given decision, and the mapping step maps different sets of rules to the respective control points. The mapping step may map rules to a given control point from a number of the jurisdictions which is less than the entire number of jurisdictions, i.e., it is possible that not all jurisdictions have rules mapped to a particular control point. A business management system constructed in accordance with the present invention may allow one of the jurisdictions to assert exclusivity over the decision, and may also assign different priority values to each jurisdiction, for a given control point. Management of the rules is simplified by allowing quick identification of a subset of rules from the jurisdictions that apply to a given control point, and by further allowing identification of one or more rules in the subset of the rules that are affected by a change pertaining to the control point.

Drawing Description Text (3):

FIG. 1 is a high-level schematic diagram illustrating a generic embodiment of a business rules management system constructed in accordance with the present invention, in which a plurality of jurisdictions having business rules act upon one or more business decisions via control points;

Detailed Description Text (2):

With reference now to the figures, and in particular with reference to FIG. 1, there is depicted one embodiment of a business rules management system 1 constructed in accordance with the present invention, which manages business rules used by an application program running on a data processing system. The present invention introduces the concept of jurisdictional authority as a means of subsetting a large set of business rules. A plurality of jurisdictions 2a-2h have various rules mapped to control points of one or more business decisions 3. In FIG. 1, only two control points 4a, 4b are shown. A control point is a pre-configured trigger point in the semantic model of an object. Control points represent the launching points for business decisions that have been externalized into business rules. As discussed below, this approach results in increased understanding of which rules apply at a particular control point, and how these identified rules interact to produce a desired result.

Detailed Description Text (10):

To continue this example, the state of Texas passes a regulation increasing the minimum number of days required to contact a customer about an auto policy cancellation, from 30 days to 45 days. The business user must determine which rule(s) to change. Rules pertaining to life and property insurance (jurisdictions 6h and 6i) can be ignored. The business domain expert can be made aware of this by examining rules known to jurisdictions through the "MinimumAutoCancelNotification" control point 7a. This control point is one of possibly several control points used in making the business decision 8 of when to cancel an insured's policy (other control points are indicated at 7b and 7c, but mappings of rules to those control points are omitted to simplify the drawing). Rules from jurisdictions 6h and 6i pertaining to life and property insurance are thus dropped from consideration, as are all of the rules from the Houston team 6f (and any auto rules not pertaining to "MinimumAutoCancelNotification" control point

7a). At this point in the analysis, the remaining rules left in consideration are those assigned to "MinimumAutoCancelNotification" control point 7a from Texas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, New Mexico, and XYZ Company jurisdictions 6a-6e.

Detailed Description Text (11):

As noted above, jurisdictions are assigned priority values. XYZ Company jurisdiction 6e has a higher priority than the state jurisdictions (which in turn carry a higher priority than Houston jurisdiction 6f). The state jurisdictions are of equal priority. Because only the Texas regulation has changed, the business domain expert can drop from consideration any minimum notification rules from Oklahoma, Louisiana, and New Mexico. Thus, by assigning business rules to jurisdictional authorities, and having these jurisdictions manage rules through known control points, the business domain expert seeking to make a change to the business information system is able to drastically reduce the size of the rule space given the context. In this example, only the minimum notification rules from the state of Texas and the ABC Company are left to reason about, change, and make predictions on outcome.

Detailed Description Text (13):

With further reference to FIG. 4, a data processing system 20 is shown in which the present invention can be practiced. The data processing system 20 includes processor 22, keyboard 82, and display 96. Keyboard 82 is coupled to processor 22 by a cable 28. Display 96 includes display screen 30, which may be implemented using a cathode ray tube (CRT), a liquid crystal display (LCD), an electrode luminescent panel or the like. The data processing system 20 also includes pointing device 84, which may be implemented using a track ball, a joy stick, touch sensitive tablet or screen, track path, or as illustrated a mouse. The pointing device 84 may be used to move a pointer or cursor on display screen 30. Display screen 30 may depict a graphical user interface (GUI) which allows the user to manage business rules using system 1. Processor 22 may also be coupled to one or more peripheral devices such as a modem 92, CD-ROM 78, network adapter 90, and floppy disk drive 40, each of which may be internal or external to the enclosure or processor 22. An output device such as a printer 100 may also be coupled with processor 22.

Detailed Description Text (16):

Memory devices coupled to system bus 5 include Random Access Memory (RAM) 56, Read Only Memory (ROM) 58, and nonvolatile memory 60. Such memories include circuitry that allows information to be stored and retrieved. ROMs contain stored data that cannot be modified. Data stored in RAM can be changed by CPU 50 or other hardware devices. Nonvolatile memory is memory that does not lose data when power is removed from it. Nonvolatile memories include ROM, EPROM, flash memory, or battery-pack CMOS RAM. As shown in FIG. 5, such battery-pack CMOS RAM may be used to store configuration information. Any combination of these memory devices may be used to store program instructions which carry out the business rules management system of the present invention.

CLAIMS:

6. The method of claim 5 comprising the further step of identifying one or more rules in the subset of the rules that are affected by a change pertaining to the control point.

9. A rules management system comprising:

memory means for storing data and program instructions;

means for processing data and program instructions; and

program means, stored in said memory means, for enabling said means for processing data and program instructions to (i) define a plurality of jurisdictions adapted to exert authority over a decision of an application program running on said means for processing data and program instructions, (ii) create at least one control point for the decision, (iii) map rules from the jurisdictions to the control point, and (iv) assign priority values to each jurisdiction, said program means allowing a higher priority jurisdiction to modify a decision outcome resulting from a lower priority jurisdiction.

14. The rules management system of claim 13 wherein said program means further identifies one or more rules in the subset of the rules that are affected by a change pertaining to the control point.

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L11: Entry 19 of 35

File: USPT

Aug 25, 1998

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5799297 A

TITLE: Task workflow management system and method including an external program execution featureAbstract Text (1):

A computer-implemented task workflow management system is provided which includes a workflow engine. The workflow engine routes tasks in a predetermined task execution sequence to one or more workers. In addition, the workflow engine provides access to data and documents required by each worker to complete a particular task. A rule evaluator mechanism is operatively coupled to the workflow engine to evaluate a plurality of rules describing the predetermined task execution sequence such that the workflow management system is rule-based. An external program execution mechanism is operatively coupled to the rule evaluator mechanism to execute a program instruction external to the workflow management system such that functionality of the workflow management system can be extended beyond a core workflow management feature set in the workflow engine.

Brief Summary Text (5):

The present invention relates generally to task workflow management systems. More particularly, the present invention relates to such generally task workflow management systems which have a built-in external program execution feature.

Brief Summary Text (19):

In accordance with one aspect of the invention, a computer-implemented task workflow management system is provided which includes a workflow engine. The workflow engine routes tasks in a predetermined task execution sequence to one or more workers. In addition, the workflow engine provides access to data and documents required by each worker to complete a particular task. An external program execution mechanism is operatively coupled to the workflow engine to execute a program instruction external to the workflow management system such that functionality of the workflow management system can be extended beyond a core workflow management feature set in the workflow engine.

Detailed Description Text (2):

In the following description of the exemplary embodiment, reference is made to the accompanying drawings which form a part hereof, and in which is shown by way of illustration the specific embodiment in which the invention may be practiced. It is to be understood that other embodiments may be utilized as structural changes may be made without departing from the scope of the present invention.

Detailed Description Text (7):

Changing procedures is simple, because all Mercury couriers take instructions easily and change procedures as directed. If two people need to review the same document, Mercury couriers make copies for each person simultaneously. Slowdowns are rare, because Mercury monitors work levels and distributes work among qualified individuals. Mercury couriers concentrate on routing work, allowing your employees to focus on processing the work, not routing it.

Detailed Description Text (11):

A WFM system 100 courier travels between the nodes ("activities") of a directed graph ("map") via edges labeled with "return states". The rule-based routing WFM system 100, via a graphical user interface (GUI), allows a system administrator to specify a way to compute a return state at run-time using a language of conditional expressions composed of variables, constants, and operators. Such rule-based systems are very flexible, because values of the variables in the rules can be readily changed.

Detailed Description Text (12):

In the FIG. 2, a system administrator has specified that loans 200 in excess of \$100,000 should be routed to MgmtApprov 202; otherwise, they should be routed to OfficerApprov 204. The system administrator can modify the \$100,000 threshold "on-the-fly" without changing any of the application software.

Detailed Description Text (15):

Abstraction--separating the application from the process. The routing software removes the routing mechanism from the user's software. This allows users to change routing instructions without necessarily requiring changes to a user's application (and vice versa).

Detailed Description Text (28):

Another function is the "Run" function which is provided to invoke an external user-supplied program 118 on the server which also runs the WFM system 100. The "Run" function allows the user to extend the environment in which clauses are evaluated to include, for example, external databases. The preferred embodiment syntax for the "Run" function is:

Detailed Description Text (29):

Each parameter to the "Run" function can be any expression. As with any expression, all literal strings must be enclosed with double-quotes. The rule evaluator 106 evaluates the expression arguments before invoking the external program 118. The return value of the "Run" function is a data value of character type. In the preferred embodiment, this return value is equivalent to the first 127 bytes sent to standard out (stdout) from prog in a UNIX-based server application. It will be appreciated that the return value may be of different length or come from a different source in other implementations of the WFM system 100.

Detailed Description Text (36):

When evaluating a rule, each call to a "Run" function assigns the returned value to a system generated character type variable from the sequence .sub.-- Run1, .sub.-- Run2, . . . These system generated variables can be used in other clauses in the same rule to refer to the results of calls to the "Run" function. This eliminates the need to invoke the same external program 118 more than once if its value is needed in several clauses within a rule.

Detailed Description Text (38):

This preferred embodiment can be summarized in reference to FIG. 1 as a computer-implemented rule-based task workflow management system 100. A workflow engine 102 routes tasks in a predetermined task execution sequence to a plurality of workers according to a plurality of rules. The workflow engine 102 also provides access to data and documents required by each worker to complete a particular task. In addition, the workflow engine 102 tracks aspects of worker performance of the tasks in the predetermined task execution sequence.

Detailed Description Text (39):

A rule evaluator 106 is operatively coupled to the workflow engine 102 for evaluating the plurality of rules and providing instructions to the workflow engine 102 on routing the tasks in the predetermined task execution sequence.

Detailed Description Text (40):

A rule editor 104 may be operatively coupled to the workflow engine 102 for editing the plurality of rules.

Detailed Description Text (41):

An external program execution mechanism 118 is operatively coupled to the rule evaluator 106 for executing a program instruction external to the workflow management system 100 such that functionality of the workflow management system can be extended beyond a core workflow management feature set in the workflow engine 102. The program instruction may be associated with another computer-based system (e.g., a data base in which a query could be performed to: check a user's password, check on the status of equipment used to route tasks, or get other information needed by the WFM system 100).

Detailed Description Text (42):

The external program execution mechanism 118 may execute the program instruction in an operating system process isolated from an operating system process associated with the workflow engine 102 so that any errors occurring in the external program instruction execution are isolated from the main workflow engine 102 process.

Detailed Description Text (43):

The plurality of rules preferably are derived from a rule language which includes a "Run" function. The "Run" function executes in the rule evaluator 106 such that it causes the external program execution mechanism 118 to execute the external program instruction and return data generated by execution of the external program instruction to the rule evaluator 106 as a result string. The rule evaluator 106 then evaluates subsequent rules based on the returned result string.

Detailed Description Text (44):

The plurality of rules preferably comprise "if" clauses having an antecedent and a consequent portion. The "Run" function is located in either the antecedent or consequent portions of the "if" clause.

Detailed Description Text (45):

This preferred embodiment may also be described in reference to computer-implemented method steps 300-314 of rule-based task workflow management shown in FIG. 3 which detail preferred embodiment operations of the WFM system 100 as shown in FIG. 1. This method includes the steps of providing 302 one or more rules. These rules may be edited 304 at any time. In addition, these rules are derived from a rule language which includes a "Run" function located within "if" clauses having an antecedent and a consequent portion. The "Run" function is located in either the antecedent or consequent portions of the "if" clause. The "Run" function executes a program instruction external to a workflow management system 100 and returns data generated by execution of the external program instruction as a result string such that subsequent rules can be evaluated based on the returned result string. The program instruction may be associated with another computer-based system.

CLAIMS:

1. A computer-implemented task workflow management system, comprising:

(a) a workflow engine executed by a first computer based system for routing tasks in a predetermined task execution sequence to a plurality of workers and providing access to data and documents required by each worker to complete a particular task;

(b) a rule evaluator, operatively coupled to the workflow engine, for evaluating a plurality of rules describing the predetermined task execution sequence such that the workflow management system is rule-based;

(c) external program execution means, executed by a second computer based system, operatively coupled to the rule evaluator, for executing a program instruction external to the workflow management system, such that functionality of the workflow management system can be extended beyond a core workflow management feature set in the workflow engine; and

(d) wherein the plurality of rules are derived from a rule language which includes a function comprising means for causing the external program execution means to execute the external program instruction and return data generated by execution of the external program instruction to the rule evaluator means as a result string such that the rule evaluator means can evaluate current and subsequent clauses in the rules based on the returned result string.

5. The task workflow management system of claim 1 wherein the plurality of rules are derived from a rule language which includes a "Run" function, wherein the "Run" function comprises means for causing the external program execution means to execute the external program instruction and return data generated by execution of the external program instruction to the rule evaluator means as a result string such that the rule evaluator means can evaluate current and subsequent clauses in the rules based on the returned result string.

6. The task workflow management system of claim 5 wherein the plurality of rules comprise "if" clauses having an antecedent portion and a consequent portion, the "Run" function being located in one of the portions.

7. The task workflow management system of claim 1 further comprising a rule editor means, operatively coupled to the workflow engine, for editing the plurality of rules.

8. A computer-implemented method of rule-based task workflow management, comprising the

steps of:

(a) providing a plurality of rules, the plurality of rules being derived from a rule language which includes a "Run" function, the "Run" function executing a program instruction external to a workflow management system, wherein the workflow management system is executed by a first computer based system and the program instruction is executed in a second computer based system, and returning data generated by execution of the external program instruction as a result string such that current and subsequent clauses of the rules can be evaluated based on the returned result string;

(b) evaluating the plurality of rules and routing tasks in a predetermined task execution sequence to a plurality of workers according to the plurality of rules;

(c) providing access to data and documents required by each worker to complete a particular task; and

(d) tracking aspects of worker performance of the tasks in the predetermined task execution sequence.

9. The method of claim 8 wherein the step of evaluating the plurality of rules and routing tasks in the predetermined task execution sequence comprises executing rules including the "Run" function in an operating system process isolated from an operating system process associated with the routing tasks in the predetermined task execution sequence.

10. The method of claim 8 wherein the plurality of rules comprise "if" clauses having an antecedent and a consequent portion, the "Run" function being located in one of the "if" clause portions.

11. The method of claim 8 further comprising the step of editing the plurality of rules.

12. A program storage device, readable by a computer, tangibly embodying a program of instructions executable by the computer to perform method steps for performing rule-based task workflow management in a computer having a memory, the method comprising the steps of:

(a) providing a plurality of rules, the plurality of rules being derived from a rule language which includes a "Run" function, the "Run" function executing a program instruction external to a workflow management system, wherein the workflow management system is executed in a first computer based system and the program instruction is executed in a second computer based system, and returning data generated by execution of the external program instruction as a result string such that current and subsequent clauses of the rules can be evaluated based on the returned result string;

(b) evaluating the plurality of rules and routing tasks in a predetermined task execution sequence to a plurality of workers according to the plurality of rules;

(c) providing access to data and documents required by each worker to complete a particular task; and

(d) tracking aspects of worker performance of the tasks in the predetermined task execution sequence.

13. The program storage device of claim 12 wherein the step of evaluating the plurality of rules and routing tasks in the predetermined task execution sequence comprises executing rules including the "Run" function in an operating system process isolated from an operating system process associated with the routing tasks in the predetermined task execution sequence.

14. The program storage device of claim 12 wherein the plurality of rules comprise "if" clauses having an antecedent and a consequent portion, the "Run" function being located in one of the "if" clause portions.

15. The program storage device of claim 12 further comprising the step of editing the plurality of rules.

WEST

Generate Collection

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Search Results - Record(s) 1 through 35 of 35 returned.☒ 1. Document ID: US 6272482 B1

L11: Entry 1 of 35

File: USPT

Aug 7, 2001

US-PAT-NO: 6272482

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6272482 B1

TITLE: Managing business rules using jurisdictions

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Sequences	Attachments
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RMIC	Draw Desc	Image
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☐ 2. Document ID: US 6253025 B1

L11: Entry 2 of 35

File: USPT

Jun 26, 2001

US-PAT-NO: 6253025

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6253025 B1

TITLE: Image information encoding/decoding system

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Sequences	Attachments
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RMIC	Draw Desc	Image
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☐ 3. Document ID: US 6243764 B1

L11: Entry 3 of 35

File: USPT

Jun 5, 2001

US-PAT-NO: 6243764

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6243764 B1

TITLE: Method and system for aggregating objects

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Sequences	Attachments
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RMIC	Draw Desc	Image
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☐ 4. Document ID: US 6081208 A

L11: Entry 4 of 35

File: USPT

Jun 27, 2000

US-PAT-NO: 6081208

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6081208 A

TITLE: Image information encoding/decoding system

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Sequences	Attachments
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RMIC	Draw Desc	Image
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☐ 5. Document ID: US 6047086 A

L11: Entry 5 of 35

File: USPT

Apr 4, 2000

US-PAT-NO: 6047086

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6047086 A

TITLE: Image information encoding/decoding system

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Sequences	Attachments
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RMC	Draw Desc	Image
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☐ 6. Document ID: US 6044175 A

L11: Entry 6 of 35

File: USPT

Mar 28, 2000

US-PAT-NO: 6044175

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6044175 A

TITLE: Image information encoding/decoding system

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Sequences	Attachments
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RMC	Draw Desc	Image
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☐ 7. Document ID: US 6031963 A

L11: Entry 7 of 35

File: USPT

Feb 29, 2000

US-PAT-NO: 6031963

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6031963 A

TITLE: Image information encoding/decoding system

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Sequences	Attachments
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RMC	Draw Desc	Image
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☐ 8. Document ID: US 6021226 A

L11: Entry 8 of 35

File: USPT

Feb 1, 2000

US-PAT-NO: 6021226

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6021226 A

TITLE: Image information encoding/decoding system

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Sequences	Attachments
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RMC	Draw Desc	Image
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☐ 9. Document ID: US 6018594 A

L11: Entry 9 of 35

File: USPT

Jan 25, 2000

US-PAT-NO: 6018594

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6018594 A

TITLE: Image information encoding/decoding system

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Sequences	Attachments
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RMC	Draw Desc	Image
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☐ 10. Document ID: US 6016364 A

L11: Entry 10 of 35

File: USPT

Jan 18, 2000

US-PAT-NO: 6016364

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6016364 A

TITLE: Image information encoding/decoding system

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Sequences	Attachments
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RMK	Draw Desc	Image
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☐ 11. Document ID: US 6016363 A

L11: Entry 11 of 35

File: USPT

Jan 18, 2000

US-PAT-NO: 6016363

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6016363 A

TITLE: Image information encoding/decoding system

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Sequences	Attachments
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RMK	Draw Desc	Image
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☐ 12. Document ID: US 6014352 A

L11: Entry 12 of 35

File: USPT

Jan 11, 2000

US-PAT-NO: 6014352

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6014352 A

TITLE: Optical storage system and storage medium storing copy processing program

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Sequences	Attachments
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RMK	Draw Desc	Image
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☐ 13. Document ID: US 6011867 A

L11: Entry 13 of 35

File: USPT

Jan 4, 2000

US-PAT-NO: 6011867

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6011867 A

TITLE: Image information encoding/decoding system

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Sequences	Attachments
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RMK	Draw Desc	Image
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☐ 14. Document ID: US 6009202 A

L11: Entry 14 of 35

File: USPT

Dec 28, 1999

US-PAT-NO: 6009202

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6009202 A

TITLE: Image information encoding/decoding system

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Sequences	Attachments
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RMK	Draw Desc	Image
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☐ 15. Document ID: US 5995667 A

L11: Entry 15 of 35

File: USPT

Nov 30, 1999

US-PAT-NO: 5995667

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5995667 A

TITLE: Image information encoding/decoding system

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Sequences	Attachments
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RMAC	Draw Desc	Image
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☐ 16. Document ID: US 5966127 A

L11: Entry 16 of 35

File: USPT

Oct 12, 1999

US-PAT-NO: 5966127

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5966127 A

TITLE: Graph processing method and apparatus

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Sequences	Attachments
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RMAC	Draw Desc	Image
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☐ 17. Document ID: US 5845021 A

L11: Entry 17 of 35

File: USPT

Dec 1, 1998

US-PAT-NO: 5845021

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5845021 A

TITLE: Image information encoding/decoding system

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Sequences	Attachments
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RMAC	Draw Desc	Image
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☐ 18. Document ID: US 5805461 A

L11: Entry 18 of 35

File: USPT

Sep 8, 1998

US-PAT-NO: 5805461

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5805461 A

TITLE: Method and system for process expression and resolution

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Sequences	Attachments
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RMAC	Draw Desc	Image
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☐ 19. Document ID: US 5799297 A

L11: Entry 19 of 35

File: USPT

Aug 25, 1998

US-PAT-NO: 5799297

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5799297 A

TITLE: Task workflow management system and method including an external program execution feature

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Sequences	Attachments
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RMIC	Draw Desc	Image
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☐ 20. Document ID: US 5758007 A

L11: Entry 20 of 35

File: USPT

May 26, 1998

US-PAT-NO: 5758007

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5758007 A

TITLE: Image information encoding/decoding system

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Sequences	Attachments
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RMIC	Draw Desc	Image
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☐ 21. Document ID: US 5745764 A

L11: Entry 21 of 35

File: USPT

Apr 28, 1998

US-PAT-NO: 5745764

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5745764 A

TITLE: Method and system for aggregating objects

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Sequences	Attachments
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RMIC	Draw Desc	Image
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☐ 22. Document ID: US 5721720 A

L11: Entry 22 of 35

File: USPT

Feb 24, 1998

US-PAT-NO: 5721720

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5721720 A

TITLE: Optical recording medium recording pixel data as a compressed unit data block

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Sequences	Attachments
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RMIC	Draw Desc	Image
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☐ 23. Document ID: US 5720009 A

L11: Entry 23 of 35

File: USPT

Feb 17, 1998

US-PAT-NO: 5720009

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5720009 A

TITLE: Method of rule execution in an expert system using equivalence classes to group database objects

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Sequences	Attachments
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RMIC	Draw Desc	Image
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☐ 24. Document ID: US 5572732 A

L11: Entry 24 of 35

File: USPT

Nov 5, 1996

US-PAT-NO: 5572732

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5572732 A

TITLE: Method and system for process expression and resolution including a general method of direct association

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Sequences	Attachments
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RMV	Draw Desc	Image
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☐ 25. Document ID: US 5379372 A

L11: Entry 25 of 35

File: USPT

Jan 3, 1995

US-PAT-NO: 5379372

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5379372 A

TITLE: Apparatus and method for designing a form structure using column and row rules

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Sequences	Attachments
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RMV	Draw Desc	Image
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☐ 26. Document ID: US 5355496 A

L11: Entry 26 of 35

File: USPT

Oct 11, 1994

US-PAT-NO: 5355496

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5355496 A

TITLE: Method and system for process expression and resolution including a generally and inherently concurrent computer language

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Sequences	Attachments
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RMV	Draw Desc	Image
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☐ 27. Document ID: US 5299514 A

L11: Entry 27 of 35

File: USPT

Apr 5, 1994

US-PAT-NO: 5299514

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5299514 A

TITLE: Process and apparatus for producing underlying stitch sewing data

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Sequences	Attachments
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RMV	Draw Desc	Image
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☐ 28. Document ID: US 5283856 A

L11: Entry 28 of 35

File: USPT

Feb 1, 1994

US-PAT-NO: 5283856

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5283856 A

TITLE: Event-driven rule-based messaging system

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Sequences	Attachments
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RMV	Draw Desc	Image
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☐ 29. Document ID: US 5228100 A

L11: Entry 29 of 35

File: USPT

Jul 13, 1993

US-PAT-NO: 5228100

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5228100 A

TITLE: Method and system for producing from document image a form display with blank fields and a program to input data to the blank fields

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Sequences	Attachments
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FWMC	Draw Desc	Image
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☐ 30. Document ID: US 5163122 A

L11: Entry 30 of 35

File: USPT

Nov 10, 1992

US-PAT-NO: 5163122

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5163122 A

TITLE: Image processing system

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Sequences	Attachments
------	-------	----------	-------	--------	----------------	------	-----------	-----------	-------------

FWMC	Draw Desc	Image
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☐ 31. Document ID: US 5091973 A

L11: Entry 31 of 35

File: USPT

Feb 25, 1992

US-PAT-NO: 5091973

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5091973 A

TITLE: Image processing apparatus for reducing visible roughness in contours

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Sequences	Attachments
------	-------	----------	-------	--------	----------------	------	-----------	-----------	-------------

FWMC	Draw Desc	Image
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☐ 32. Document ID: US 5018078 A

L11: Entry 32 of 35

File: USPT

May 21, 1991

US-PAT-NO: 5018078

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5018078 A

TITLE: Apparatus and method for processing huge image information at high speed

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Sequences	Attachments
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FWMC	Draw Desc	Image
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☐ 33. Document ID: US 5010501 A

L11: Entry 33 of 35

File: USPT

Apr 23, 1991

US-PAT-NO: 5010501

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5010501 A

TITLE: Three-dimensional geometry processing method and apparatus therefor

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Sequences	Attachments
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FWMC	Draw Desc	Image
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☐ 34. Document ID: US 4748439 A

L11: Entry 34 of 35

File: USPT

May 31, 1988

US-PAT-NO: 4748439

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 4748439 A

TITLE: Memory apparatus and method for retrieving sequences of symbols including variable elements

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Sequences	Attachments
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MMIC	Draw Desc	Image
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☐ 35. Document ID: US 4138719 A

L11: Entry 35 of 35

File: USPT

Feb 6, 1979

US-PAT-NO: 4138719

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 4138719 A

TITLE: Automatic writing systems and methods of word processing therefor

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Sequences	Attachments
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MMIC	Draw Desc	Image
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